and beg to record its occurrence in another locality on our southern coast—namely, Dunnose, near Shanklin, Isle of Wight. Whilst residing there, three years ago, I one day brought in from a pool on the jutting spit of rock locally known as "the Ledge," a quantity of *Ætea anguina* (the snake's-head polyp), which grows abundantly there on *Rytiphlœa pinastroides*. I placed some of it in a "zoophyte-trough," and, whilst examining it under the microscope, I saw, to my surprise and delight, a few cells of *Beania mirabilis* entangled with it. The little daughter of a brother microscopist who was with me accidentally upset the trough, and my newly found treasure was lost. I left Shanklin on the following day, and have had no opportunity since then of searching for *Beania mirabilis* in the rock-pools of Dunnose.

I remain, Gentlemen, yours, &c.

Henry Lee.

Cuttlefish (Sepia) *of the Red Sea.* By Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S.

Savigny, in his plates on the 'Mollusca of Egypt,' figures a cuttlefish (*Sepia*), t. 5. f. 1–3, from the Red Sea. Audouin, in his explanation of these plates, considered it *Sepia officinalis*. This plate was copied in Férussac's 'Seiches' (t. 4) as *Sepia Savigniana*; Blainville and D'Orbigny altered this name to *S. Savignii*; and Ehrenberg, in his 'Symbolæ Physicæ,' gives to the figure the name of *Sepia Pharaonis*.

The bone of this species has not been described or figured.

Professor Ehrenberg obtained from the Red Sea, near Haman, a bone of a cuttlefish which is about 3 inches long and 1 inch wide, round at each end, and without any posterior spine, which he calls *Sepia gibbosa* (Symbolæ Physicæ, 1831); D'Orbigny altered the name to *Sepia gibba*.

M. Lefèbvre obtained at Cosseir some Cuttlefish-bones, which are described and figured by M. d'Orbigny under the name of *Sepia Lefebvrei*, Paléont. Univ. t. 4. f. 5, 6, 1845 (Férussac and D'Orb. Céphalop. t. 24. f. 1–6).

Mr. MacAndrew observed bones of Cuttlefish similar to the one here figured on the shores of the Gulf of Suez, and brought two specimens which are now in the British Museum. I think there can be little doubt that *S. Lefebvrei* is the same as *S. gibbosa*; and they both, as suggested by M. d'Orbigny, are the bones of *Sepia Savignii*, the bones of which have not otherwise been seen or described.

But the latter suggestion may be doubtful, as Mr. Feilder said that he had examined with his finger all the cuttlefish he saw in the market at Suez (where they are eaten, as they are in most of the towns on the shores of the Mediterranean), and that they all appeared to have a shell without the protuberance so peculiar in *S. Lefebvrei*; indeed Mr. MacAndrew brought home a specimen of a cuttlefish-bone without the protuberance on the inner side, and very like the bone of *Sepia officinalis*, and still more like *Sepia Rappeana*, from the Indian Ocean.

M. Lefèbvre also found at Cosseir some very slender bones of a cuttlefish which have the inner surface elevated into a central ridge as in *S. Lefebvrei*, and which D'Orbigny has described and figured under the name of *Sepia elongata*, Paléont. Univers. t. 4. f. 7–10 (Férussac and D'Orb. Céphal. t. 24. f. 7–10).

There is a third species in the British Museum with the central prominence, found on the coast of Australia, which I have described as *Sepia apama*, Gray, Cat. Cephal. Antepedia, p. 104, var. 10.

The Larva of Tischeria complanella *and its Parasite.*

By Prof. Camillo Rondani.

Rondani has found the larva of *Tischeria complanella* living in oak-leaves, upon which its mines form spots similar to those produced by the larvæ of some other Tineidæ and those of *Orchestia quercus*. The leaves were brought to him by a friend, who wished to know by what insect the spots were produced. They were placed under a bell-glass, and in a few days two specimens of *Tischeria complanella* were observed endeavouring to make their escape. Other specimens continued to make their appearance until the end of July, the first having been observed about the middle of that month.

On examining the mines, most of the insects were found in the pupa-state; but some larvæ were discovered which had died without any apparent cause; and these, when placed in a vessel of water, acquired nearly the appearance which they must have possessed when alive. From the specimens thus swelled the author prepared the following description of the larva:—

The larva is footless or with indistinct feet, the sides being rugulose or tubercular to replace those organs. Head coriaceous, ferruginous, the following segments very pale yellowish and somewhat translucent, except the last, which are confused into one large ferruginous piece; first or cephalic segment broader, marked above with a large, subquadrate, blackish spot; the remainder with a yellowish or brownish-yellow dorsal longitudinal vitta; all furnished at the sides with a few minute hairs. It lives between the epidermides on the parenchyma of the leaves of *Quercus pedunculata* and perhaps other species.

Simultaneously with the moths, a considerable number of minute Hymenopterous parasites were produced from the leaves; they feed upon the larvæ of the *Tischeria*, and destroy many of them. This parasite belongs to the Chalcididæ, and to the subfamily *Encyrtinæ*; but the author was unable to refer it to any of the genera of that group with the characters of which he was acquainted. As Mr. Haliday concurred with him in regarding it as a new generic type, he has characterized it as follows, under the name of

Tineophaga, nov. gen.

Antennæ 7-articulatæ, seu scapo et articulis 6 flagelli instructæ in utroque sexu; primo articulo flagelli brevi, cæteris in fœmina